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Erratum

Evidence that Armadillo Transduces Wingless by Mediating Nuclear Export or Cytosolic Activation of Pangolin

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Figures 2A–2D of this paper document the subcellular distributions of Flu-tagged, N-terminally truncated forms of Armadillo (Flu-ΔArm) that are targeted to the membrane ([A]; M^+N^- Flu-ΔArm), the nucleus ([D]; M^-N^+ Flu-ΔArm), both ([B]; M^+N^+ Flu-ΔArm) or neither ([C]; M^-N^- Flu-ΔArm). However, the image shown in (C) is, inadvertently, a differently cropped and rotated version of the image shown in (B). Here, we show a repeat of this experiment. As initially reported, and now correctly documented, both dual and untargeted Flu-ΔArm accumulate in the cytosol as well as the nucleus, in contrast to membrane- and nuclear-targeted Flu-ΔArm which localize predominantly outside or inside nuclei.

We take this opportunity to correct two other minor errors, both in the legend to Figure 1. First, the C terminally truncated mutant protein Arm^{XM19} is described as lacking part of the thirteenth Arm repeat as well as the C-terminal domain, a description based on the initial classification of Arm repeats by Peifer et al. (1990). However, Arm is now considered to have only twelve Arm repeats, and the Arm^{XM19} protein is truncated after the twelfth repeat. Second, ArmΔ is an engineered form of Arm which is nine, rather than eleven, amino acids longer than Arm^{XM19}.

The corrected Figure 2 and its legend are below.

S.K. Chan and G. Struhl

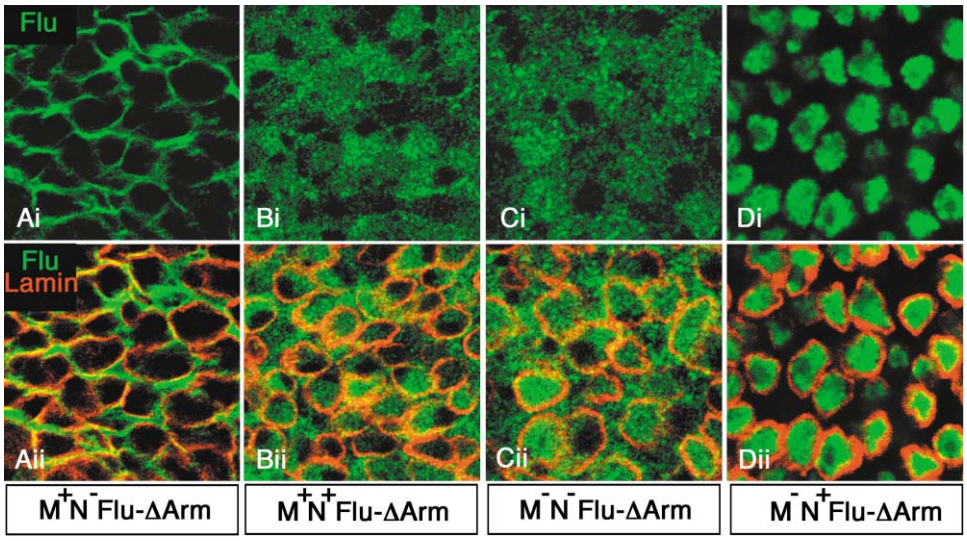

Figure 2. Distribution of Membrane, Nuclear, Dual, or Untargeted ΔArm Proteins.

Subcellular distribution of Flu-tagged ΔArm (Green) expressed under *C765-Gal4/UAS* control in imaginal wing disc cells counterstained for Lamin (Red), which marks the nuclear membrane. Membrane (A; M^+N^-) and nuclear (D; M^-N^+) targeted forms accumulate predominantly outside or inside nuclei; dual targeted (B; M^+N^+) and untargeted (C; M^-N^-) forms distribute more uniformly.